

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Daily Progress:

JOE PRINTING.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Further from Georgia—Our Forces still in pursuit of the enemy.

ATLANTA, Sept. 23.—The pursuit of the enemy goes on. Latest reports from the scene of action are embraced in the following telegram:

Headquarters, Sept. 22, 9 P. M.—Latest news from headquarters report that our army is near Chattanooga, and expect to be there to-morrow. Rumor says we occupied it to-night. Private advices say that 2,000 prisoners are on the train to-day. A large corps of bridge builders were sent to the front and orders issued to examine the Railroad from Dalton to Chattanooga via Cleveland. It is supposed trains will run on to Chattanooga to-day, as the road to Cleveland is known to be in good order, and that from Cleveland to Chattanooga no good reason to be destroyed.

This morning a message from Ringgold, by Capt. Butler, from Bragg's operator to the Nashville Referee here, says "Come on home the road is clear."

ATLANTA, Sept. 23.—It is stated by authority deemed reliable that the enemy has burned all his stores at Chattanooga and that no Yankee is in arms south of the Tennessee river to-day.

No confirmation of the occupation of Chattanooga by Gen. Bragg, but it is generally believed. Information comes in slowly. It is estimated that our loss is 5,000, of which five-sixths are wounded, most of them slightly. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded and prisoners, is variously placed at from 2,500 to 3,500. They also lost quantities of arms and baggage, which has been brought to the various depots in our rear. Army trains have moved forward. Many wounded are at field hospitals near Rock Springs, and others are being brought to Dalton, Marietta and Atlanta. The Press Association Reporter is at the front and it is hoped he will be permitted to send in the train his reports. The train to-day has brought prisoners but no news. Gen. Hood is not dead, but has had his right leg amputated. He says he will live to fight the Yankees another battle.

The Governor of Georgia on Impressment.

ATLANTA, Sept. 24.—Gov. Brown issued today a proclamation against persons impressing who have no power to make impressments of private property for public use. He is informed that subalterns without authority, frequently impress and give certificates that are not binding on the Government. These practices alienate the people from the Government, and he is sure the President does not approve of the outrage. While the Government has power to make impressments he is satisfied the power should not be exercised by subalterns without written instruction. He considers it the duty of the State to protect citizens against unauthorized seizure, and informs citizens that it is their right and duty to resist impressment made by persons who cannot show legal authority, and directs all State, civil and military authorities to assist persons to defend their property against illegal seizure and to arrest and jail persons impressing without authority until warrant can be issued against them for robbery. He defines the authority that should be shown to authorize impressment, but he does not intend to embarrass the Government agents in a just execution of their duty, but will protect people against outrages.

Later from the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, Sept. 24.—The Tribune of the 21st says we rejoice in the belief that the forces under Burnside were last week so far on their way to Roanoke that they will arrive in season for the present conflict. No battle of more vital importance has been fought during the rebellion than that impending. The great Texas expedition, so often hinted at by Yankee papers, has been repulsed with a loss of two gunboats at Sabine Pass. Gold in Baltimore on Monday 138 1/4; in New York, same day, 139.

The Hecla has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 9th.

It is stated that the English Government has resolved to detain two suspected rebel Rams, now on the Mersey. The deputation from Mexico, to offer the throne to Maximilian had arrived in France. Maximilian accepts.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 24.—Enemy are still employed with teams and wagons improving the works on Morris Island. They have unmasked several guns at Gregg and Wagner as if ready to open fire. It is reported that Farragut has arrived and taken command of the monitors. The fleet is quiet this morning.

From the Rapidan.

RICHMOND, Sept. 24.—It is reported by the central train this evening that the Yankee cavalry who occupied Madison C. H. for the last five days have been driven to north side of the river. It is reported now that there are no Yankees this side of the Rapidan. That river is still swollen from the recent rains.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Sept. 24.—The Baltimore American of the 23d has the following telegram from Washington, dated Sept. 21st. The enemy attacked Roanoke again on Sunday, about 9 a. m., with overwhelming numbers. The battle raged furiously all day. According to the latest accounts received here two of Roanoke's divisions gave way in utter panic and confusion, and from 8,000 to 10,000 afterwards rallied and succeeded in getting back to their places, whilst the balance of the army had not given way at all.

At latest advices Roanoke was driving the advance of the Rebel army back. The number of killed and wounded on both sides will not fall short of 30,000. Roanoke's army as strong as his position, should the rebels prove not reinforced Roanoke, as was expected. The Washington Chronicle of the 21st says from private information of a strictly reliable nature, we learn that the Ram Government to go to large, but will not be permitted by that by an English war steamer and delivered to France who are Frenchmen. The Rebel Gen. Marsh Walker was mortally wounded on the sixth instant in a duel with Gen. Marmaduke at Bayou Metairie. The difficulty was occasioned by Marmaduke's jealousy of Walker, who had recently been promoted from a subordinate to a ranking General. Gold 139 1/4.

Another Raid on the Va. and Tenn. R. R. Lynchburg, Sept. 24.—A Dispatch from Superintendent of the Tennessee road, dated Glade Spring 24th, says the Yankees came into Bristol yesterday about 10 o'clock and proceeded to burn the bridge and drove off the force engaged in rebuilding and then down the river which had been put up and burnt all the cattle water tanks at Bristol. We now have a sufficient force at the bridge and Bristol to protect them, and will have the bridge up so that trains can pass to-night.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1863. NO. 253.

CHARLESTON.

We have the Mercury of Monday and Tuesday.

The paper of Monday says: Two bright, blue, October looking days have passed without a single incident of interest. The enemy, in spite of the slow but continuous fire maintained by our batteries, still pursues his work on Morris Island, laboring as it was his purpose to convert it into a Gibraltar. New and more capacious bomb-proofs have been thrown up at Gregg and Wagner; on Saturday a large embrasure was cut at Gregg, and the parapets of both forts are rising to a very formidable height.

An eye witness at Sumter, speaks in a complimentary manner of the fire of Haskell. He describes the occasional shells thrown by that battery as breaking generally just above the parapets of the hostile forts. We mention this with no intention of instituting a comparison between the fire of Haskell and that of other batteries, but simply because we chance to hear that fire made a subject of special comment.

There was no change in the fleet until Sunday afternoon, when a monitor was towed by a steamer outside of the bar, and thence Southward in the direction of Port Royal. This cause of her departure is a mere matter of conjecture.

The Ironsides is still in her old position, abreast of Battery Wagner. On Saturday she was flying, besides the United States' Union, two blue and white flags at her stern.

On Tuesday it adds: There was a slight increase of activity on Sunday night and Monday on the part of our batteries, Moultrie and Simkins' taking, as usual, a prominent share in the play. Indeed, at one time, on Sunday night, the bombardment was the result of the fire.

Battery Haskell also fired in the course of the day, directing, we believe, its shot at a new battery which the enemy is constructing on Black Island.

The Yankees are working even by daylight with the industry of beavers at Gregg and Wagner. We saw them yesterday, with the aid of a powerful glass, busily plying the spade at the latter fort. At every flash from our guns the working parties would disappear as if by magic, but immediately after the shell exploded they were again to be seen returning to their labors with unabated energy.

Among the new works which the enemy has undertaken is a covered way between Gregg and Wagner.

Some significant movements were observed in the afternoon among the fleet. Two steamers lay, for some time immediately alongside the Ironsides, and then departed up the harbor, where they were hid for a while by the woods of James Island. Returning, they again visited the Ironsides, and one of them was seen soon afterwards near a monitor into which she transferred a number of men. About twilight this steamer was seen anchored off the North Channel.

The weather still continues blue and bracing. There is a wintry tone in the colors of the sky which proclaims that our long Carolina summer is drawing to a close.

MARRIED.

At Center Hill, Chowan county, N. C., on Tuesday evening, the 1st day of September, 1863, by Elder John B. Webb, Mr. MILES W. ELLIOTT and Miss CAROLINE V. SIMPSON, daughter of Martin B. Simpson, all of Chowan county.

Obituary.

Departed this life, on the 26th August, 1863, with diptheria, at his residence, Raleigh, Genl. J. E. BRITTON, aged three years one month and fourteen days, infant and only child of John Sharp and A. M. Sharp his wife.

His sad and hard to realize that one so young, and so lately in the full enjoyment of health, should have been taken away, yet we know that he sleeps that still and placid sleep, the disease which terminated his earthly career was in its progress and though he suffered much, he bore it well. It is the first bereavement of his parents; the first time they have experienced the sad feeling of the loss of a child, and alas! how keenly is realized their loss as they miss the sweet, happy and bright face of their little one, who now lies mouldering under the cold, cold clay. All that medical skill could do, was done, and death had fixed its seal upon his fair young brow and he passed from us to Heaven, so suddenly that we cannot realize. We must console ourselves with the belief that he is gone to that home where

Sickness and sorrow, pain and death, Are felt and feared no more.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION TO BANKERS, BROKERS AND OTHERS.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against receiving any of the Old issue of the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina, especially any notes that are all mutilated or that have been pasted.

HOW TO KNOW THE OLD ISSUE.

All the new issue of this Bank have "Greensboro," printed in large letters on the face and are signed "Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President" and "W. A. Caldwell, Cashier," and all other notes of the Farmers' Bank of N. C. will be signed and printed as old issues, and should be received with caution, as most of the genuine notes of the old issue have been redeemed and cancelled.

On the 24th of August, 1863, we learn, a Regiment from Pennsylvania took forcibly from the vault in Elizabeth City, a large amount of the old issue of said Bank which had been cancelled and which doubtless they will attempt to pass.

The notes were cancelled with a punch by perforating each note with a number of holes one fourth of an inch in diameter which is obvious to the most casual observer, where the notes have not been further mutilated or pasted.

All \$1 and \$2 certificates of this Bank should be rejected, the genuine having been redeemed and cancelled and some of the genuine impressions having been stolen with the cancelled notes, spurious signatures no doubt will be attached to them.

Persons having of the old issue not cancelled will please present it and receive new issue for it or the notes of other Banks as they may prefer.

By order of the Board of Directors at Greensboro' N. C. Sept. 22, 1863.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President. W. A. CALDWELL, Secretary.

The Farmers' Bank of N. C. will please call in weekly issue three months and the Raleigh Progress daily one week, and forward bills to W. A. Caldwell, Cashier, Greensboro'.

BRICKLAYERS WANTED. WANTED THREE GOOD BRICKLAYERS to work on buildings and furnaces at C. S. Medical Laboratory, near Lincoln, N. C. Apply to GEORGE FINCH, Architect. Sept 19-63

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., STOCK & MONEY BROKERS. RALEIGH, N. C. CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

WANTED. A SITUATION BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS Wife, as Teachers. Address Teacher, care of Progress Office, stating salary, &c. Sept 24-63

MILITARY NOTICES.

Executive Department North Carolina, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3. I. The Commanding Officers of Battalions of Home Guards are charged with the apprehension of deserters and recalcitrant conscripts in their respective counties. For this purpose they will call out for local and temporary service, such portions of their Battalions as they may deem necessary. The Deserters and Conscripts will be taken to the nearest Conscript Camp.

The Commanding Officers of North Carolina Militia will continue to comply with General Order, No. 5, dated May 9, 1863, until the Home Guards are fully organized in their respective Counties.

II. Boards for Examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty, because of physical disability, will immediately visit all the Counties in which the "Home Guards" have been or may hereafter be organized.

The following classes of persons will be examined: 1st. All who have been exempted previously to the 15th of July, 1863.

2d. All who have been examined subsequent to the 1st September, 1863.

3d. All who may be presented by the Surgeon, or commander of the Regiment, or Battalion of Home Guards, to which the individual belongs.

The decision of the Boards will be final, except that appeals may be taken to the Surgeon General, with the consent of the Examining Board.

After a visit has been made to a County by an examining Board, the commander of its Home Guards will not receive the validity of exemptions issued from this office previous to the 15th of July, or subsequent to 1st September, 1863, unless approved by the Board.

Due notice will be given by the senior member of the Board to the Commander of the Battalion of an intended visit in order that those having certificates, and desirous of being examined, may have an opportunity of appearing before the Board.

By order of Governor VANCE. S. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

Sept. 14-1m

Executive Department North Carolina, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 10. I. SURGEON E. A. CRUDUP AND HENRY JOYNER are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanding Officers of the several Battalions of the Home Guards for the following named counties in accordance with General Order No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Franklin, Nash, Pitt, Wake, Warren, Cumberland, Harnett, Robeson, Northampton, Bertie and Johnston.

The bills set forth in August, 1862, Thomas Martin, of Halifax county, N. C., died intestate and without issue, aged about ninety years, leaving real and personal estate, which devolved on his heirs and distributees who are his collateral kindred: that William Martin, the ancestor of the intestate, died in 1802, leaving issue, to-wit: William, Jr., Peggy, Bartholomew, Jesse, Mary Ann, Catherine, John, Lucy, Thomas, (the intestate) all of whom, Betsey and James, (the plaintiff) that of all them before the intestate except said James; that the others the descendants of the said William, Jr., are Henry Martin, of the county of Warren, and the issue of John his brother, who died domiciled in Louisiana in 1862, that said Peggy married one Thomas Kelly, whose issue and descendants are the plaintiffs, Mary Carter, Martha Kelly, Peggy, wife of John A. Walker, of Halifax county, and the defendant William Kelly, of Tennessee, that Mary Ann, only descendant now living, is the plaintiff Mary Kelly, that Bartholomew, Jesse and John married and removed from the State to Virginia and their issue and descendants are not known; that Catherine, Lucy, Ambrose and Betsey died without issue. The bills seek a distribution of the personal estate and partition and sale of the real estate, and a discovery of the heirs and distributees, and allege that no information has been received of the descendants of said Bartholomew, Jesse and John or their issue within twenty years, and demand that if any of them be alive they discover themselves. Also, that all non-resident defendants make themselves parties, or a decree pro confesso will be taken against them and the causes be heard ex parte as to them.

By order of Gov. VANCE: S. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

Sept. 14-1m

JAMES MARTIN, vs. RICHARD B. PARKER.

ADMINISTRATOR OF THOMAS MARTIN AND others. Petition for distribution of the personal estate of Thomas Martin. James Martin and others vs. the heirs of Thomas Martin. Petition for sale and partition of real estate of Thomas Martin.

The bills set forth in August, 1862, Thomas Martin, of Halifax county, N. C., died intestate and without issue, aged about ninety years, leaving real and personal estate, which devolved on his heirs and distributees who are his collateral kindred: that William Martin, the ancestor of the intestate, died in 1802, leaving issue, to-wit: William, Jr., Peggy, Bartholomew, Jesse, Mary Ann, Catherine, John, Lucy, Thomas, (the intestate) all of whom, Betsey and James, (the plaintiff) that of all them before the intestate except said James; that the others the descendants of the said William, Jr., are Henry Martin, of the county of Warren, and the issue of John his brother, who died domiciled in Louisiana in 1862, that said Peggy married one Thomas Kelly, whose issue and descendants are the plaintiffs, Mary Carter, Martha Kelly, Peggy, wife of John A. Walker, of Halifax county, and the defendant William Kelly, of Tennessee, that Mary Ann, only descendant now living, is the plaintiff Mary Kelly, that Bartholomew, Jesse and John married and removed from the State to Virginia and their issue and descendants are not known; that Catherine, Lucy, Ambrose and Betsey died without issue. The bills seek a distribution of the personal estate and partition and sale of the real estate, and a discovery of the heirs and distributees, and allege that no information has been received of the descendants of said Bartholomew, Jesse and John or their issue within twenty years, and demand that if any of them be alive they discover themselves. Also, that all non-resident defendants make themselves parties, or a decree pro confesso will be taken against them and the causes be heard ex parte as to them.

By order of Gov. VANCE: S. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

Sept. 21-1m

NOTICE!! THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farris, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the claims are indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farris, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farris tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices.

CHAS. M. FARRIS. Sept 21-1m

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 64. Sept 22-1f

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT. RALEIGH, N. C., May 1862.

LEAD WANTED. I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S. In charge of Ordnance. May 8-1f

PIANO FORTES. JAMES PIRSON, P. AND FORT MANUFACTURER, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomeroy, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsone's residence in Hargett-street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Pianos bought and sold. Mr. Pirsone refers to Rev. Dr. Swadlow and Professor Hansen. Jan 13-1f

WANTED. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS or NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, or which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO. Aug 4-1f

NURSE WANTED. ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 31-1f

CURRY COMBS. MANUFACTURED BY JOLLY & LACK, Raleigh, N. C. March 19-1f

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES, FARM, STOCK AND UTENSILS, NEAR LOUISBURG, N. C.

WE WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH of September, on the premises, one mile and a half from Louisville, N. C., one hundred Negroes, also the Farm, consisting of about Seven Hundred Acres, and the Crop, Utensils and Stock.

Terms made known on the day of Sale. C. W. SKINNER, T. E. SKINNER.

FOR SALE. SEVERAL SHARES OF STOCK IN NORTH CAROLINA Railroad Company. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO. Sept 8-1f

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to W. R. RICHARDSON. July 16-1f

RICE FOR SALE. THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG, Captain C. S. July 4-1f

CURRY COMBS. 200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK. March 24-1f

FOR SALE. A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON. June 25-1f

TO THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DECEASED. THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DECEASED, are hereby notified that as Executor to the will of deceased, I am ready to pay over the amount bequeathed to each, and they are hereby notified to come forward and receive it, the two years allowed by law for setting up the estate having expired.

WILLIAMSON PAGE, Executor to the will of Elizabeth Blake, dec'd. Sept 21-1m

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE. WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESDAY, 6th October, (Court week,) at the Court House, in Raleigh, at one o'clock p. m.:

One negro boy, about 14 years old, one woman, and child about five years old.

The woman has the reputation of being one of the finest cooks in this city.

Also, the office and office lot, on Fayetteville Street, near the residence of C. B. Root, Esq.

Terms cash. D. N. L. GOWLE, Trustee. Sept 19-16

NORTH CAROLINA, GRAVING AND QUARTER SESSIONS, August Term, 1863:

Thomas Pleasants and Wife and others, vs. John Falkner and Thomas Edwards.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Progress, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, 1863. Sept 18-1aw1

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARLOTTE, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any ink manufactured North. Ever, person who writes this ink speaks well of its quality. It is a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen. It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address: J. E. BRITTON, Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities: CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M., Charlotte, N. C. July 8-1f

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL. I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK in Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On receipt of \$5.00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D. Raleigh, N. C. Aug 21-1f

TO THE AFFLICTED A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS administered an ointment to many persons afflicted with Rheumatism (which he considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly diminish the empire of this terrible tyrant: HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!

READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT! PRICE: \$5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States. Address: MRS. S. A. REID, box 307, Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it to numerous friends, and always with good results. It has been attended to by me for your kindnes in advertising relief to the afflicted.

THOS. J. JOHNSON. RALEIGH, N. C., Ointment myself.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I can truly say that it is a great remedy for Rheumatism. I have been afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully, H. PORTER. Aug 29-1f

WANTED. THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA CIGARETTES, the highest market price will be paid. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO. Aug 26-1f

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF JOHN A. BISHOP & CO., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle. Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP, F. J. GARDNER. Aug 21-1f

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day.....\$2 00 One week.....\$10 00 Two days.....\$3 00 Two weeks.....\$18 00 Three days.....\$4 00 Three weeks.....\$24 00 Four days.....\$5 00 One month.....\$36 00 Five days.....\$6 00 Two months.....\$60 00

For fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA. His Excellency, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor.

Col David A. Barnes, Northampton, Aid. do George Little, Wake do

Richard H. Battle, Jr., Anson, Private Secretary. do Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.

John P. H. Buss, Wake, Secretary of State. do Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.

Curtis H. Brodgen, Wayne, Comptroller. do Samuel P. Phillips, Orange, Auditor.

Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist. do Oliver H. Perry, Wake, State Librarian.

Major General Daniel G. Fowle, Wake, Adjutant General. do Captain William B. Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.

Captain Thomas D. Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer. do Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.

Captain Henry A. Dowd, Edgecombe, do JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M. Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H. Battle, Orange, and Matthias E. Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H. Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C. Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk. (Meets in the city of Raleigh every Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.)

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L. Bailey, Buncombe; Robert M. Saunders, Wake; 3rd Circuit, Sion H. Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F. Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P. Bynum, 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Morrison, Beaufort.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon. Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V. Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W. M. Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F. B. Stetterwhite, Pitt; Robert P. Dick, Guilford; Dr. James Calloway, Wilkes; L. Eldridge, Johnston; J. H. Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R. Stables, Martin; James A. Patton, Buncombe.

Literary

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

Daily Progress One year	\$10 00
" " Six months	6 00
" " Three months	4 00
" " Two months	3 00
" " One month	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time. Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at \$5 per hundred copies. We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Rags Advanced.—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean cotton rags delivered at the Press office.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegram, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Are we doing our Duty.

Are we, the people at home, doing our duty to the brave men in the field. The unrelenting blasts of Winter will soon be upon us; the soldier in the field is exposed to the pelting storm by day and by night, and his bed is the cold, damp earth. We know that those at home are called upon to suffer many privations and hardships, but we have a thousand comforts unknown to the soldier. We know that many of our people have done much for the comfort of their brave defenders, but there is much more to do.

Winter is coming, probably the last through which we shall have to pass before peace smiles upon the land, and clothing, shoes and blankets must be provided for the soldiers. Of course the Government has an abundance of money and will do all that can be done to provide for the men to whom we are indebted for a Government, but the friends and relations at home must do their part. If there be not enough leather and cloth to clothe and shoe the army and the people, the men in the field must be attended to and we must shift as best we can. Many people at home are living more luxuriously and making more money than they ever did in their lives; and when called on for their tax, to give up their horses, corn or leather at an extravagant price, for the use of the army, they grumble. Is this right? The person of the soldier has been pressed to serve the country in a position where he is constantly in danger of losing his life, and that too for the pitiful sum of eleven dollars a month, and he cheerfully makes the sacrifice. Is it right then for the wealthy men of the country, those who have most at stake in the final issue, to withhold any support they can give the army and those who compose it? The soldier and his family must be taken care of and it devolves upon the wealthy, producing classes of the country to do it, and if they shrink from the performance of their duty they can look for nothing but disaster, failure and ruin. No man is a friend to the cause, who does not what his professions may be, who withholds his substance when needed by the Government for the prosecution of the war. Instead of having to press horses the wealthy owners of pleasure teams should press forward to tender them for the use of their country.

Now that the chilly nights are coming let every citizen, as he sits by his warm fire in his comfortable home, remember the soldier far away, lounging by the camp fire or pacing his lonely round through the vigils of the night, and ask himself if he cannot do something to make him more comfortable. Most of us have relations in the army—all of us have friends and acquaintances—and a good stout pair of shoes, a blanket or an overcoat, which we can spare it, will prove a most acceptable offering. The noble women of the South have been untiring. They have toiled without ceasing and are as zealous now in their efforts in behalf of their heroic defenders as in the first days of the war, before want and sorrow had entered their own homes; but how are we, the "lords of creation" discharging our duties? Have we not forgotten the army, the brave soldiers that are fighting our battles, and even the cause itself in the "race" after money? Where we see one man going to the army with private contributions for the soldiers we see a hundred travelling to make money by speculation. The great mass of our people seem to have gone mad after money, and four out of every five you meet are engaged in some kind of speculation. The army may win victories, our brave boys may pour out their blood in defence of our homes and property, but if some means cannot be instituted to put down speculation, strangle extortion, and stop the career of these destroyers of our country's peace and enemies to our cause, we shall fail at last.

How can the soldier be contented in camp when his wife or mother is constantly writing to him that his scanty earnings, put with theirs, will not keep them in bread at the unheard of prices demanded; and that in many instances the home patriots refuse to sell for Confederate money at all? How can a man who professes to be a friend to the soldier and loyal to the cause of the South, ask the wife of a man who is fighting for his property thirty dollars a barrel for corn and two dollars a pound for bacon? We must not only be generous to the soldier in the field but we must also take care of his family at home. If we are fighting for all the property of all the citizens of the South why withhold it when those who are doing the fighting have need? We appeal to the people at home, the producers and those who have means, to stand by the soldier and his family—see that neither suffer for food or clothing while there is any in the land.

The Victory in Georgia.

The News from Georgia, though not as definite and satisfactory as we could wish, is still cheering. We have beaten the enemy, that's certain, but of the particulars we know nothing beyond what the reader will see in our dispatches. There was a rumor in Atlanta that we occupied Chattanooga and had driven the entire force of the enemy across the Tennessee river. We hope that this may turn out to be true, and yet we must not stop at that. It will not do for us to settle down at Chattanooga with Rosecrans in our front and Burnside at Knoxville. A simple victory over the enemy by which we are enabled to reclaim

Chattanooga and drive him across the river, with a loss of five to ten thousand men, if we stop at that, will prove a great disaster. We want to drive the enemy out of East Tennessee and regain possession of the entire line of railroad running through that section, and unless we do that we can claim no victory, even though we may have driven them back a few miles and taken many prisoners, arms, &c. What we are fighting for, at that point, is the mastery in Tennessee, and unless we succeed in that we gain no victory.

Gen. Bragg has made a good beginning, but the enemy will reinforce and fight again, and the great battle that is to decide the fate of Tennessee is, in our opinion, hereafter to be fought. Let our army under Bragg be reinforced and every available means at the disposal of the Government placed at his command. Unless we can keep the enemy out of Georgia and reclaim Tennessee we can see but little hope ahead.

HABEAS CORPUS.—In the habeas corpus case referred to by us the other day, Chief Justice Pearson has decided that members of the State force known as the Home Guard cannot be required to perform ordinary militia duty, and therefore cannot be employed by the Governor for the arrest of deserters and recalcitrant conscripts. The opinion is one of much interest and we may publish it hereafter.

This decision makes a distinction between the Home Guard and militia, in fact declares that the Home Guard are not militia. This leaves the Governor no militia but the officers, and of course he can do nothing with them unless he turns them over to the enrolling officers. We have no doubt the decision of Judge Pearson is made in conformity with the law, but it is to be regretted that the Legislature should have passed a law that deprives the Governor of the right to call out the militia—for the Home Guard is nothing else really—to assist in arresting deserters and sending conscripts to the camp. The decision renders the Governor powerless as far as the outrages being committed by deserters are concerned.

TO PLANTERS.—We publish to-day an appeal to planters. The article first appeared in the Charleston Courier and has been copied in many of the papers of the country. We hope our readers will read and ponder the suggestions it contains. The Independence of the South depends as much, we verily believe, upon the patriotism of the producers of the country as upon the fighting qualities of our troops. The soldiers are doing their duty, but are the planters and others at home doing theirs? We fear not.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

CAMP 11th N. C. TROOPS,
Near Orange C. H. Va., Sept 21, '63.

ED. PROGRESS.—Yesterday private Goodson, Co. B, 44th N. C. Troops, was executed in presence of our (Kirkland's, formerly Pettigrew's) Brigade, for the crime of counselling desertion.

There have been but few desertions lately and nearly all those who have gone have been apprehended and brought back for court martial.

During the past week there has been skirmishing along our lines, in some places quite heavy, caused by the advance of the Yankee cavalry in this direction. At this writing all is quiet, and whether any fight will occur soon, is doubtful. It seems the Yankees had a desire to feel "our powder" and not finding it as soft to their "touch" as they desired are "halting between two" rivers. A general engagement may soon occur, but I think from present movements and the indications that for a short time, at least, we may expect comparative quiet here.

Our army is in fine health and the very best condition, and all the men with whom I have conversed are unanimous as to the result of the next battle here—"if the Yankees come they'll get soundly thrashed."

A great deal has been said at home about the "Privates of the Army." Being one myself, I profess to know something of their sentiments. They are opposed to submission or reconstruction upon any terms whatever. They desire peace, as every patriot should, but only on terms which recognize and establish the Independence of the Confederate States as one of the great nations of the earth. They say to you at home "send every able-bodied man from 18 to 45 to the field, let all who remain at home use every effort to sustain the army in the field, cease forever your bickering and unite as brothers for the common good—and no fear need be had for the result."

Distraction and dissatisfaction at home produce the same thing in the army, and are the most dangerous to our liberties. The Yankees never can conquer us—if we are ever subjugated it will be done by that portion of the men of our own country who have remained at home!

They first injured our cause and seriously defamed the private soldier, (for whom they seem to have such affectionate concern,) by speculating in and finally depreciating the Confederate currency; and when they had carried this as far as they could they commenced quarrelling about peace and other such nonsense for the purpose of dividing and distracting the aims of the true soldier. A great majority of those at home know so little of the true sentiments and real interest of the soldier in the army that they cannot properly represent the one or defend the other. Do as I have intimated, and with the blessings of God, the army will take care of its own honor, defend the liberties of the country and in a short period gain such a peace as our forefathers won for us—a peace which shall be a blessing to all who come after us, instead of a curse to millions unborn.

Very Respectfully,

NORTH STATE.

FROM SUFFOLK.—The Petersburg Express of Wednesday says:

Parties directly from the vicinity of Suffolk, who arrived last evening, report that all the Yankees have again left that place. For a week or two past, only four companies of Spear's Cavalry have been there, and on Friday last, all left for some point unknown, going in the direction of Portsmouth. There are now no Yankees above Bowers' Hill.

During the stay of the Yankee vandals at Suffolk the last time, several raids were made in the surrounding country, and many depredations committed. The unoccupied houses about the town were badly abused. The residence of Rev. W. B. Wellons and Elisha Norfleet, Esq., were most.

DEATH OF MAJ. GEN. HOOD.—The Examiner of Wednesday says:

The Surgeon-General received a dispatch yesterday afternoon conveying the melancholy tidings of the death of Major-General J. E. Hood of Texas. He was wounded in the leg by a shot in the battle on the Chickamauga, and sank under the effects of amputation. Our army possessed a braver or more gallant spirit than General Hood, but the leader of the brave Texans in the numerous battles of Virginia, his name is intimately connected with brilliant campaigns, and will long live in the memory of a grateful people. The laurel wreath of victory is intertwined with cypress, and a nation will lament the untimely fate of the brave Hood.

THE GREAT BATTLE IN NORTHERN GEORGIA.

From the latest Atlanta papers we give some particulars of the commencement and progress of the great fight in Georgia.

TUNNEL HILL, GA., Sept. 19, 1863.

Our whole line was engaged skirmishing with the enemy yesterday, and from the rapid and heavy firing this morning, there are indications of a general engagement. Our forces are drawn up about six miles in front of Ringgold. It is yet doubtful whether the whole strength of the opposing forces will meet us in a decisive battle at this time. It is supposed that Rosecrans will wait until he is joined by Burnside's forces, which are said to be on their way to form a junction with him. A report reached here yesterday that our forces had re-occupied Knoxville, after a severe engagement with Burnside, in which we captured 8,000 prisoners. The forces on our side engaged were supposed to be Gen. Sam. Jones' Division. But there is no confidence to be put in this rumor, as similar ones had previously prevailed. It is only known that a large force of our troops have entered East Tennessee from Virginia; but whether it be those of Gen. Jones, who was in command of the Western Department of Virginia, or some other command from elsewhere, is not ascertained.

The enemy is evidently aware that we have been reinforced, and it is supposed that a portion of Grant's army is moving up also, to join Rosecrans, but of this no positive information has been received. It is evident, however, that the impending battle will be the most desperate and bloody of the war.

The same correspondent writes from the same place the next day, as follows:

I have been detained here to get transportation to Ringgold, and there being no authorized authority to approve of despatches here, I am prevented from sending you the news by the wires from this point.

A most severe and desperate conflict commenced yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, seven miles north-west of Ringgold, near the Chickamauga. The battle raged with great fury until two hours before sundown, when it ceased. At times the report of artillery and infantry was incessant. After sundown the conflict was renewed by moonlight, and continued for two hours. Walker's, Hood's and Cheatham's divisions were principally engaged. The fight extended along our whole line towards Lafayette. The heaviest fighting was on our right and center. The enemy's left was driven back, but on the center they made a most desperate and stubborn resistance.

Gen. Walker is reported to have taken two batteries, which were again retaken by the enemy, but we succeeded afterwards in securing one of our batteries.

As Gen. Walker crossed the Chickamauga night before last, it is supposed the battle took place on the other side of that river.

Gen. Forrest in the front attacked the enemy seven miles from Chattanooga. Gen. Wheeler was guarding the gaps on our left, and had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry which had advanced towards Lafayette, and the citizens were reported running from that place.

It is supposed that the strong resistance made by the enemy is to cover Rosecrans' retreat, but it is impossible to get any certain information from the numerous rumors afloat. It is reported that we lost a Tennessee General yesterday, name not recollected. On Friday, the 18th, the fighting was also very severe. It occurred in front of Lee's tanyard, 7 miles from Ringgold, and 4 miles from Nickajack Gap. It is reported that Walthall's brigade lost 73 out of one regiment.

The fight has been renewed this morning, and heavy and rapid firing has been heard since 8 o'clock, which continues up to this writing 12 meridian. A desperate engagement is no doubt progressing. A courier has just come in, who reports that we drove the enemy back last night 4 miles, and to within six miles of Chattanooga, and that Gen. Bragg is driving the enemy to the wall. Gen. Longstreet and Hood are both on the field. Gen. Benning, of Hood's division, is reported wounded. Several of Hood's men have come in wounded.

The Appeal of Monday evening gives the following particulars:

As was expected the constant skirmishing between the opposing armies north of us, that has been going on for the last two weeks, has at length resulted in a general battle. The armies on both sides undoubtedly exceed in numbers those that have yet been engaged in any of the battle fields of the West, and in view of the importance of the result, which is fully appreciated by all, we may expect, when the events are fully known, to place upon record the history of one of the most desperate struggles that has been witnessed during the war.

The maneuvering that has been going on since the enemy crossed the river and our forces fell back from East Tennessee and the river, in front of Dalton and Rome, and extending west to the State line, resulted in forcing back the columns sent on by Rosecrans toward Dalton, Rome and up Wills' valley, to his main body, which occupied a line and one mile south of the river, the left north of Ringgold. Gen. Bragg's right was in the vicinity of Ringgold, under Longstreet. Gen. Hill commanded the center, and Gen. Polk the left. Gen. Buckner's corps also formed part of the left.

Gen. Bragg determined to bring on a general engagement, and this determination was announced to the army in a general order, which was published on Saturday. His troops shared his spirit to the most enthusiastic degree, and we are informed endured the fatigue necessary in the most cheerful manner. On Saturday morning the left, under Gen. Polk and Buckner, attacked the enemy's right, and drove them back some four miles, when evening came on and the pursuit was stopped. At the same time Gen. Walker's division made an attack on the enemy's right center, and made some impression. During the day Rosecrans held a position on Pea Vine Creek, where he had a bountiful supply of water, and at 10 o'clock at night our troops from the left were concentrated upon the left center, and a charge made. This is reported to have been a terrible struggle, but the enemy finally gave way, when our forces advanced, charging across the creek and occupying the heights on the other side. In this struggle our loss was about fifteen hundred, and one of our general officers in the pursuit was literally covered with the Federal dead and wounded. The position thus secured is an important one, and so appears to have been understood by both sides; hence the desperate character of the struggle that took place.

On Sunday the fight was resumed along the entire line, and was obstinately kept up during the day. Only an indefinite statement of the result has reached the city, but enough is known to warrant us in saying the advantage rested with our arms. On the right and the left the enemy were driven back some distance; his center resisted every attack. It was understood, at last accounts, that a concentration of our forces would be made on this position this morning.

The losses upon both sides have been very heavy. It is impossible to get anything definite as to the totals, but accounts represent them as enormous. Our loss, up to last evening, has been estimated by some gentlemen as high as 6,000 killed and wounded, and all concur in saying that of the enemy was much larger. Some two thousand Federal prisoners were taken yesterday. Our loss of officers is reported heavy, but we have been unable to obtain particulars. The wounded are being brought to the hospitals in the rear, as speedily as possible. Some few have reached the city.

Our loss in general officers, so far as we have been able to learn, is as follows: Gen. Preston Smith, of Tennessee, and Gen. Wofford, of Georgia, killed on Saturday. Gen. Walthall, of Mississippi, is reported killed, but this lacks confirmation. Gen. Benning was wounded in the breast; Gen. Wm. Preston was also wounded, but the nature of his wound has not transpired here. Gen. Gregg was wounded in the head—the ball entering below the left ear and coming out under the left eye. He is now at Marietta, and his wound is not considered necessarily fatal. Gen. Hood lost a leg. Gen. Cleburne, of Arkansas, is also reported wounded.

We append the report made up for the press, by Mr. Thrasher, Superintendent of the Press Association, which contains some additional particulars:

Our report of Saturday from above announced that heavy firing was heard along the whole line till night-fall.

We have now received reports of a general engagement of a desperate character, which commenced on Saturday morning about eight miles west of Ringgold, and continued through Saturday and Sunday without a decisive result. Our advances from the front state that the battle would be renewed this morning. The army is full of spirit and confidence, and is determined to respond as heroes should respond to the eloquent call of Gen. Bragg.

THE FIGHT ON SATURDAY.

On Saturday morning Rosecrans' forces occupied the line of Pea Vine Creek, the only water in the vicinity of our forces. To drive him from this position was the object of our forces. Artillery firing of a heavy character was kept up during the day, and at 10 p. m. the corps of Polk and Buckner, forming our left made a junction with Hill's corps, forming our center, and advanced to the assault. Our men made the charge through the heaviest artillery and infantry fire that was ever known, and carried the heights beyond the creek, driving the enemy from all their positions. The ground was literally strewn with dead Yankees, and we lost in the assault 1500 killed and wounded. Our forces drove the enemy two miles to the road to Chattanooga which runs parallel to the creek, and along which Rosecrans brings his supplies, and we now hold this road.

During Saturday Hood's division of Longstreet's corps attacked the enemy's left without gaining much advantage.

SUNDAY'S FIGHT.

On Sunday morning the fight was renewed along the entire line, and the enemy were steadily driven back on the right and left, their center holding its ground. At nightfall the enemy's left is reported to have fallen back eight miles, and the right four miles, from the positions they had occupied in the morning. The fighting during both days has been of the most desperate character, and as yet no reliable information of the respective losses can be obtained. The slaughter of Yankees is represented by the wounded who have been brought in, to have been unprecedented, and our own is lamentably great. Reports place our loss at about 6,000 killed, wounded and missing.

Among the killed the following officers are reported: Brig. Gen. Preston Smith, of Tennessee; Brig. Gen. Wofford, of Georgia; Brig. Gen. Walthall, of Mississippi. The latter lacks confirmation. We hear the following names mentioned among the wounded: Maj. Gen. Preston, of Kentucky; Maj. Gen. Cleburne, of Arkansas; Maj. Gen. Hood lost a leg. Brig. Gen. Gregg wounded in the jaw, and Brig. Gen. Benning in the breast.

Two thousand prisoners and seven pieces of artillery are reported as taken on Saturday, and passengers by Sunday's train report that heavy smoke was seen in rear of the positions of the enemy supposed to rise from the burning of their commissary stores.

From the Charleston Courier.]
AN APPEAL TO THE PLANTERS OF THE COUNTRY.

Permit a citizen of the South—one born and raised among you, identified with everything that can contribute to the success or the glory of our present struggle, and one whose children are in the ranks by the side of your own gallant sons—permit such a one to say a few plain words to you.

If strong or apparently harsh language be used, let me say, in the outset, that my wish is to convince and not to offend. I have no motive to wound the self-love of any one.

The chief evil under which we all labor in this effort to win our independence, has been and still is the high price of living. So great has this evil grown, that Congress has deemed it proper to resort to impressing, where it shall become necessary.

Let me ask the planters of the South a few plain questions. I am confident they are yet patriotic enough to ponder well the answers. What causes flour to be so high? It is the price you ask for your wheat. What causes meat to be so high? It is the price you ask for your cattle, sheep and hogs. What causes cotton goods to be so high? It is the price you ask for your raw cotton. What causes shoes to be so high? It is the price, again, you ask for your cattle.

What causes living, generally to be so high? It is the price you planters ask for everything you raise or produce; for the first price governs all subsequent ones. I do not mean that you alone are responsible for these high prices. I do not mean that there are no other causes tending to this. But I do mean to say, unhesitatingly, that you planters are mainly—almost solely—to blame for this frightful evil of high prices and consequent depreciated currency now cursing this otherwise afflicted land.

I know it is customary to damn the merchants for the prevalent high prices; and none are more ready to join in the cry against them than you are. But it is as unjust as it is untrue. I am not and never have been a merchant; but an intimate acquaintance with that class of men for twenty years, in large commercial cities, has satisfied me that we have no more public spirited, liberal and patriotic citizens among our entire population.

Their vocation is trade—to buy at one price and sell at an advance; but, as a general rule, they are satisfied with a reasonable profit on their actual outlay. If they buy cheap they sell so. If they buy at high rates they sell so. There are exceptions to this as to all other rules; nor is it meant to include, as merchants, the thousands of little Jew hucksters who are now infesting all our large towns, and preparing to become good loyal Yankees whenever Charleston, Savannah or Mobile shall fall. There is also a class of native born Southern men even worse than these Jews. They are the speculators who are prying about the land, buying up, in person or by agents, all they can lay their unclean hands on, and hoarding it up for high prices.

But such men do not belong to our high-minded, honorable mercantile class; and I repeat again, that our merchants are not responsible for the evil that is upon us.

You planters, by your extortion, are doing our cause more real damage than all the Yankee armies combined? You are the main, the principal, the leading, the first cause of high prices now cursing the country, demoralizing the consciences of our citizens and paralyzing the arms and the hearts of our gallant soldiers. You are the chief cause of this, as can be easily demonstrated.

Take the article of *hides*. You denounce the merchant for the high price he asks you for them. But did you ever reflect that you started this "high price"? What did you ask for cattle two years ago? Twenty and thirty dollars a head. What did the shoemaker ask for shoes then? Four and five dollars a pair. What do you ask for cattle now? One dollar a head. What do you ask for shoes now? One dollar a pair.

this, or you will not sell them. What is the consequence of this first "high price"? The butcher will make his profit on your "high price" and he has advanced just to 50 and 75 cents and a dollar per pound; just as you have set him the example by advancing your prices. The tanner who buys hides and his meat from the butcher, must sell his profit also; and as he cannot have it on the hides and the flour, and the lard he eats, and for which he has to pay high prices because you have first advanced his price, he puts it on his hides which he sells to the shoemaker. The latter must have his profit also, and as he too has to pay the same high prices for hides, he puts his profit on his shoes, and then sells them to you with all his profits added. But you are the last man who has any just cause for grumbling. You have got your "high price" long since. Not because you have bought wheat and corn and cattle and hogs at high prices—for you had them all before, but because you alone had them and could ask for them any price you may have thought proper.

There was no necessity for your high price. You had your cotton, your cattle, your sheep, your hogs, your wood, your negroes, two years ago. Your labor has not been increased, because of any extortion you have bestowed upon raising your cotton or your wheat or your corn. God Almighty has charged you no more for the rains, for the wet and the dry, the cold and the warm seasons than he did two years ago. Yet you have risen in your prices of all the necessities of life, four or five times the cost two years ago.

But for your "high prices," the butcher would have sold meat and hides at low rates; the tanner would have sold leather at lower rates; and the shoemaker would have sold you his shoes at lower rates.

This is the case too with the cotton goods you buy from the merchant or the factory. You do not look to denounce the high price you have to pay for them; and you call all "extortioners" who are connected with this traffic. But do you remember two years and even one year ago, domestic sold at forty and fifty cents per yard, you sold for the dollar and fifty cents per yard? Have you had any agency in bringing about this "high price"? Yes, in truth, the real cause of it. These goods were, a year ago, because you then asked but fifty and twenty cents per pound for cotton. Now you ask forty and fifty cents, and do not care to sell that figure. Is the factory man to be censured for asking twenty or thirty per cent. profit on his goods when you are asking him one and two hundred per cent. on your outlay? Your cotton has been under your gins two years. It cost you no more a day than it had cost you at first, ordinary depreciation excepted. You have not bought it from any party. It is the same cotton you have had and sold since the fall of 1861. But you have not thought wrong that you should constantly, from month to month, advance your price, though it has not changed hands; while you think it an outrage of common honesty that the merchant should advance his price, though he has had to pay you your "high price."

You have put enormous figures on your wheat, cattle, sheep, hogs, cotton and wool; and can you wonder that the man who manufactures cotton goods and who has to buy all those necessities at high prices, should charge "high prices" for his goods? You complain loudly of the price of bacon in the markets of Charleston, Savannah and Mobile. Do you sell your hogs at the same figures as sold them last year? Give an honest answer. The same argument runs through the whole catalogue of necessities. The country looks to you to support our armies and our people. Your plantation produces are our chief resources of supply. Upon you you have put extravagant prices before they have changed hands at all; and when they are converted into the various elements of living, you denounce "high prices" charged for them, strangely forgetting that you have "put this ball in motion," and that your profits are four-fold greater than the profits of any other class.

You are not as patriotic as the Yankees. I intend no offense in saying this. I am only stating a lamentable fact. The Yankee sustains his Government by selling it all it needs at nearly the figures of former times. He shows his confidence in his Government by taking its issues as readily as he would gold. He shows the world that you have no confidence in your Government, for you will sell it nothing it needs for prosecuting this war to protect your rights unless he will pay you four or five times its former value. Charleston is endangered for the want of negro labor, and your commanding General has called upon you, and called in vain upon you for it. He has just had to notify you that he will now impress labor. It is not a burning shame to the State to be the first to strip for the fight, and the leaders call upon her sister States to follow her lead in the consequences? The Yankee has come enough. He is at your door, demanding entrance into your commercial capital; and while you caution your sons and brothers to brave the trials and dangers that await them, you cannot afford to risk your own lives! What upon such patriotism!

But what is the inevitable consequence of steady inflation of the prices? If we fail in our struggle, the size of our debt will be a matter of moment; for the fixed intention of our foe is to confiscate all your property and thus pay off their debt. If we succeed, who will pay your large debt? You farmers will have to pay nineteen-twentieths of it, for that is your proportion of our whole population and taxable property. Then why will you incur it by charging your Government four or five times the real value of every article it has to purchase of you? These high prices constantly becoming higher by your own exactions, can be met only by additional millions of debt, which you at last, your children, must pay.

Is there no remedy for this frightful evil? There is, and it is in your hands. Put your wheat at \$10 per bushel, your cattle at \$10 each, your horses at \$1000 and \$1500 each, your cotton at \$1 per pound, your wool at \$20 per bale, what will be the result? Will not the price of wheat still higher? Could you then buy meat from the butcher; hides from the tanner; shoes from the shoemaker; cotton goods, iron, nails, etc., from the merchant or smith, at the prices that are even now rampant? Would not all these things soon go beyond the reach of the middle and poor classes?

But reverse this. Put all these articles that raise or produce from the soil or its yield at reasonable figures, then the price of living will come down to a reasonable standard, the credit of the Government will go up, and the soldier in the field will have pleasant assurance that his wife and his little ones home need not suffer.

The remedy is yours. You can apply it if you will. When you do so, you will find that you are the chief gainers, because you are the chief contributors. If you get less for your raw materials, you will get less for the manufactured articles; and your reduction of prices thus comes back to you in the form of increased benefits.

"Time you should seriously think of this, for you persist in your present course of depreciation of your Government's credit, the sooner you sell out the better for you. Common sense."

CHARLESTON, Aug. 30, '63.

TO REFUGEES.
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